than a week would have permitted not only the establishment of the station, but would have put them again in close communication with the Yantie, for, as Lieutenant Garlington says, "As it turned out to every one's surprise, the Yantie saw no ice in Melville Bay, and had an univerrupted passage to Littleton Island." Lieutenant Garlington's singularly unfortunate errors of judgment as to this own safety in going in one direction, and as to the Yantie's danger in coming from the opposite direction, were each productive of disaster.

A POINT DIFFICULT TO UNDERSTAND. It appears to me that Lieutenant Garling ton's supplemental report only tends to make an understanding of his failure to remain at or near Littleton Island after the loss of the Proteus more difficult than before. If he had no hope of the Yantie coming north, not from lack of enterprise in its com-mander, but on account of the assumed unfitness of the ship for such a voyage, and the orders by

mander, but on account of the assumed unfitness of the ship for such a voyage, and the orders by which it was controlled, how is it that he expected to carry out the plan outlined in his suppliemental report, where he says "that he determined to communicate with the Yantic as soon as possible to do so, to get from her all the supplies that could be spared, and establish a depot at Life Boat Cove "Life Boat Cove is near Littleton Island; it is not to be supposed that he thought that the Yantic would accomplish more under his guidance than before, and would come north to Littleton Island or Life Boat Cove to land supplies, if its orders or its condition were such as to prevent its conding. It is even more improbable that Licuienant Garlington could reasonably expect to cross a large expanse of Arctic sea in small boats and retarn in them, necessarily in a late season, with supplies and shelter for a winter station at Life Boat Cove.

Upon due consideration I have thought it proper to submit the case to the President, with my recommendation that he direct the appointment of a Court of Inquiry to investigate the litting out of the Greety Relief Expedition transported by the steamer Proteus, having particular reference to the orders and instructions therefor, and for the conduct of the expedition and the arrangements made for assistance from the United States steamer Yantic; and also the general conduct of the expedition, including particularly the failure of the Proteus to keep in company with the Yantic up to Littleton Island; or its neighborhood, and the failure to establish a well provided relief station at or pear Littleton Island; and with directions to report their findings and their opinions as to whether the conduct of any officer of the Army in the premises calls for further proceedings before a court-martial, and the reasons for the conclusions which they may reach.

The President has therespen directed that a Court of may reach.

The President has thereupon directed that a Court of Inquiry be appointed as recommended, and the necessary uiry be appointed, as reconers will be at once issued.

A COURT OF INQUIRY ORDERED. The following special order was issued by the

War Department to-day: By direction of the President of the United States, a court of inquiry is hereby appointed to investigate the organization and fitting out the Greely Relief Expedition party, transported by the steamer Protens, having particular reference to the orders and instructions issued for the guidance and governance thereof, and the arrangements made for assistance from the United States steamer Yantic. The court will make a full and thorough investigation of all matters relating to the general conduct of the expedition,including particularly the failure of the Proteus Island or its neighbourhood, and the fallure to establish a well-provided relicf station at or near Littleton Island; and will take into consideration in their investigation such records and correspondence pertaining to the original Greely expedition as they may deem necessary, and will report the facts developed by their investigation and their opinion as to whether the conduct of any officer of the Army in the premises calls for further proceedings before a general court martial, and the reasons for the conclusions which they may reach.

Detail for the court: Brigadier-General S. V. Benct, Chief of Ordnance; Colonel R. B. Ayres, 2d Arthlery; Lieutenant-Colonel O. M. Poe, Corps of Engineers. Major Henry Goodfellow, Judge Advocate, United States Army, will act as recorder of the court. The court will meet in the City of Washington on November 8, 1883.

It is understood that the Navy Department will not take any further action in the case of Commodore Wildes, commanding the Yantic, for the part taken by him in the late expedition, unless it shall be deemed expedient as the result of testimony which may be developed in the proceedings of the court of inquiry appointed by the Secretary of War.

THE OFFICERS OF THE COURT. Probably four officers could not have been found in the army better fitted to conduct the Proteus inquiry than the officers named in the foregoing Brigadier-General Benet, president of the holds the same rank as the Chief Signal

martial, and is, therefore, peculiarly qualified to preside over a Court of Inquiry, which, in this case, may lay the foundation for a court martial.

The second member of the court, Colonel E. B. Ayres, 2d Artillery, is a soldier of long experience, and during the war he was a Brigadier and Brevet Major-General of Volunteers. He is a man of sound judgment and thoroughly understands the requirements of an officer's inty, Lieutemant-Colonel O. M. Poe, of the Engineers, is the third member of the court. He was graduated with high honors from the Military Academy, and appointed Lieutemant of Engineers in 1856, in 1861 he was promoted to the Coloneley of the 2d Michigan Infantry, and was appointed Brigadier-General in 1802. He has a high reputation as an officer of keen intelligence and superior independ.

The selection of Major Henry Goodfollow as Reconstruction. judgment.
The selection of Major Henry Goodfellow as Re-

The selection of Major Henry Goodfellow as Recorder of the court seems also to be a particularly good one. He is not only an excellent judge-advocate, but before he entered the Army as captain in a Pennsylvania regiment at the outbreak of the war he spent more than two years in the Arctic regions as a member of the second Grinnell expedition under Dr. Kane. He therefore passed two winters north of Littleton Island, and was one of Dr. Kane's companions in the celebrated retreat to Upernavik, which consumed nearly three months of time. His personal knowledge of the climate, geography, means of subsistence, etc., of the region which was the scene of the operations to be investigated, will be almost invaluable; and his questions will be intelligently directed so as to bring out clearly all the facts bearing upon the subject of the inquiry.

# THE COMMAND OF THE ARMY.

GENERAL SHERMAN TO GIVE WAY TO GENERAL SHERIDAN TO-DAY.

Washington, Oct. 31.-The correspondence incident to the retirement of General Sherman from active command of the Army has been made public. On October 8 General Sherman wrote to the Secretary of War as follows: "By the act of Congress approved July 5, 1882, all Army officers are retired on reaching the age of sixty-four years. If living, I will attain that age on suited to the changes necessary on my retirement, I have long contemplated anticipating the event by some months, to enable the President to make those changes at a more convenient season of the year, and also to enable my Congress, I therefore request authority to turn over the command of the Army to Licutenant-General Sheridan en November 1, 1883, and that I be ordered to my home in St. Louis, Mo., there to await the date of my legal retirement. . . . By or before Nevember 1, I can complete all official reports, and I believe I can surrender the Army to my successor in good shape and condition, well provided in all respects and distributed for the best interests of the country. I and distributed for the best laterests of the country. I am grateful that my physical and mental strength remains unimpaired by years and am thankful for the flocral provision made by Congress for my declining years, which will enable me to respond promptly to any call the President may make for my military service or judgment as long as I live."

On October 10 the Secretary of War replied as follows:

"... In signifying his approval of your request, the President directs me to express to you his earnest hope that there may be given you yet many years of health and happiness in which to cityot the gratitude of your fellow chizens, well carned by your most distinguished public services."

Lieutenaut-General Sheridan, accompanied by Colonei M. V. Sheridan his military in the services.

chizens, well earned by your most distinguished public services."

Lieutenaut-General Sheridan, secompanied by Colonie M. V. Sheridan, his military secretary, and Lieutenaut-Colonel J. F. Gregory, aide-de-camp, arrived in Washington this moraling from Chicago. General Sheridan and party visited the War Department and paid their respects to Secretary Lincoln, General Sherman and Adjutant-General Dram. The transfer of the command of the Army will be made te-morrow morning. There will be no formal ceremonics. General Sherman will issue a general order relinquishing command of the Army, and General Sheridan will issue a like order assuming the command.

General Sherman will remain in Washington a few days before starting for St. Louis. He will make a short visit to New-York on his way. His residence in this city has been rented to General Sicoum, of New-York.

# POSTMASTER GODDARD'S CASE.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 .- It is understood that Postmaster Goddard, of Portland, Me., will be given an opportunity to explain and reply to certain matters in the report of the inspector who was recently sent to investigate the charges against him. The impression is, how-ever, that Mr. Goddard, whose commission will expire on December 15, will not be reappointed, and that his suc-cessor will probably be Hiram Knewlton, of Portland, Mr. Knewlton is a lawyer and said to be a substantial citizen of Portland, whose appointment would be received with satisfaction by the people of that city.

# THE GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 .- The Government receipts on account of customs, internal revenue and from ous sources for the month of October will, it is believed, be very nearly \$33,000,000, while it is thought the expenditures, including interest, will not be much in SEcess of \$19,000,000. If these estimates are correct, the rec

public debt statement, to be issued to-morrow, will show reduction of about \$14,000,000 for the month. The reduction for September was \$14,707,229, which was followed on October 13 by a Freasury call for \$15,000,000 of the 3 per cent loan.

An impression exists among Treasury officials that another call for 3 per cents will soon be issued.

### THE TALK OF A MORMON LEADER.

MR. CANNON'S VIEWS OF THE EDMUNDS LAW.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Oct. 31 .- Ex-Delegate Cannon of Utah, has returned to Washington, and he talks freely about the auti-polygamy law and its effects. To a Star re porter he said : "The Edmunds law has had precisely the effect I predicted, just the effect I told Senator Edmunds it would have; but he thought I was too much interested to give an unbiased opinion. It has 'whooped our people up,' to use a common but expressive term. To illustrate, there is a grandson of Brigham Young, a young man not over twenty-two years of age. He is rather wild, not bad; but he has always been rather careless with regard to religion. His friends have believed that his sympathies were with the anti-Mormon element, and

perhaps they were, in a measure. "Well, at the last election he went up to the ballot-box and, putting in his vote, said: They have disfranchised pop, but I'll put in a vote that will count for his side.' You see he has but one wife, never had any more, and they

couldn't disfranchise him." Complaining of the manner in which the law is admin istered, Mr. Cannon said: "It has been made retreactive. Men are excluded from voting for acts alleged to have been committed many years prior to the enactment of the Edmunds law. For instance, the ex-Mayor of Salt Lake City had once two wives, but is now a widower. He has been disfranchised. The present Mayor has but one living wife. He had another, who lived but a short time. He is excluded from voting, though he, like the other, committed the alleged offence many years before the law was enacted. Mrs. Dr. Bichardson, a widow, committed the alleged offence many years before the law was emeted. Mrs. Dr. Richardson, a widow, was excluded from voting because her bushand, while living, had another wife. This construction of the law, making it expost facto, has given rise to many test suits, and I am satisfied it will not stand in the courts. . . . "But the people of Utah can stand in the courts. . . . "But the people of Utah can stand a great deal of oppression. They are united, industrious and fragal, and having endured much can endure much more. There are a good many people in Utah besides Mormons, and they can't enforce oppressive laws against the latter without punishing the others some. Now the clique who chamored for the Edmands law are very much dissatisfied with its operation. They were disappointed. Their scheme was to get entire courted of the Territory, and having failed by this means, they want to try another. Now they want a Legislative Commission, if they can bring it about. Failing in that, they will perhaps perpentate the existing Commission. It is to continue mult the Territorial Lexislature chacts ceriain haws. The Governor can, if he chooses, prevent legislation by his voto, or by insisting upon legislation that the people cannot grant. In this way the present Commission could be continued. The enemies of the Mormons cry out about treason, but they can't point to a single act of that kind. They have tried to provoke the Mormons into some overt not that would give a pretext for calling for troops, but none such have been committed. This Edmunds act was well calculated to arouse such indignation as would break peaceful bounds, but the people have borne with patience none such maye been committee. This rainman act was well estendated to arouse such indignation as would break peaceful bounds, but the people have borne with patience and will bear on."

Mr. Cannon said he has ne present expectation of being called to the head of the Mormen Church.

### REPORT OF THE THIRD AUDITOR.

DISBURSEMENTS SHOULD NOT BE MADE BY NON-BONDED OFFICERS.

Washington, Oct. 31 .- The annual report of E. W. Keightley, the Tidrd Auditor of the Treasury, shows that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 16,664 accounts were settled, involving \$70,504,299. The un settled accounts on hand on June 30 numbered 25,891, involving \$92,055,111. The report of the Pension Division of the Taird Auditor's office shows that the amounts disbursed by pension agents during the year aggregate \$59,906,501. The total amount of " arrears of pensions" disbursed by agents during the year was \$79,811.

Respecting payments by non-bonded officers, Amiltor Keightley says: "I desire to call attention to the practice of employing non-bonded officers to disburse. Govern ment funds, a practice which has resulted in great loss to the United States has been engaged, and more or less in time of peace. At the present time 120 non-bonded officers are disbursing to the Quartermaster's Department siene, having in their hands \$210,000, too large a sam to Officer and is the head of a staff department, be held and paid out by any class of men upon the securthat of ordnance. He is the author of a ity of honor alone. In the Engineer Department the standard work on military law and courts entire amount appropriated by the 'River and Harbor' martial, and is, therefore, peculiarly qualified and Fortheation bills is also ursed by officers not under every year. This is not in accordance with good sound business policy. It is said that there is not a sufficient number of bonded officers in the Army to make necessary disconsements, and that non-bonded officers must be employed to make payments. Bonds may be required by law of all commissioned officers, or, in default of this, nonparenase only, leaving parenase in by opinion, we sufficient to be made by the bounded officers within the district or department of the parenase. By this course payment of every claim could be reality traced, and better protection attorded against frauduent chains and double payments. I believe firmly in the moor and fidelity of the great body of our Army officers, but I also befleve that, in the interest of the Covernment, inherent honesty should be apparent as the covernment, inherent honesty should be apparent as the control of the parenase of the covernment, inherent honesty should be apparent and the covernment.

# HUNTING DOWN PENSION FRAUDS

HOW DISHONEST AGENTS WORK-A TALK WITH MR. CORREGILL

Washington, Oct. 31 .- The Post to-morrow will publish an account of an interview with District-Attorney Corkhill upon the subject of dishonest pension attorney Corania upon the subject of disabolast jendion at-torneys and their victims in which he says: "For years the number of pension agents has steadily increased until it is estimated there were in round figures in the city of Washington six months ago 1,000. Many have no offices, merely a lock-box in the post-effice. Some who send out flaunting circulars are not even known at the pension offices by the names they use on the stationery. During the last eighteen months more than three hundred have been suspended from practising before the Commissioner, and fully one half as many disbarred. The business methods of 200 more are new being investigated. The pension agents send circulars to hundreds of thousands of soldiers, soldiers' widows and soldiers' children. According to these circulars almost every disorder that flesh is heir to is a good and sufficient reason for a pension.

"Some of the clauses state the law fairly, but in nearly all of them there is an invitation to the claimant to commit a fraud upon the Government and a Pebruary 8, 1884, but as that period of the year is not promise to help him on the part of the agent. After drawing their victims into correspondence by means of these circulars, the agents proceed to anilk them, as the expression is. They write to them once or twice, and then ask for a dollar, or two dollars, to defray postage and then ask for a dollar, or two dollars, to defray postage and stationery costs. If they have, as many of them do, 20,000 names on their list, a 'milicing' of this nature will bring in from \$20,000 to \$30,000. Then comes the cost of working-up testimony. That varies from \$5 to \$20 a case. Finally, comes the fee they are allowed to charge—\$10—and Just as soon as they think it saie to do so toey draw or send a C. O. D. package by express for that. I am informed that one firm obtained nearly \$50,000 by one operation. There are agonts in this city who have amassed large fortimes in a few years. In many cases this money has been amassed by practices in which an honest man would not engage, and which are bardly as reputable as common larceay.

"I am sorry to say that if the representations made to me are correct, the circulars sent me by hundreds have been issued by firms now in good standing. I shall recommend their suspension to the Commissioner of Pensions with the rest. Some of them are men who stand very high at the Department. It makes no difference how high they stand in paolic estimation; the circulars, which it was supposed would never see the light, will give the best indication of the character of the makes hey have carried on, and by those they must stand or fall."

### THE RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 .- The following order was issued to-day by the Superintendent of the Kailway

" All lines east of the Mississippi River will send mall for Oregon, Washington Territory, Alaska and British Columbia via Saint Paul and the Northern Pacific Rallway Division Superintendents will assue special instructions to lines west of the Mississippi River and east of the Rocky

nttorney, unless, for special reasons communicated to the Secretary of the Interior, he shall be suspended."

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT. WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The President to-day appointed Noel B. Nutt to be Collector of Customs for the District of Passamagnoddy. Makes for the District of Passamaquoddy, Maine; Jacob E. Fitch to be Special Examiner of Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals in the District of New-Orleans; John W. Cobbs to be Surveyor of Customs for the Port of Paducah, Ky.; William H. Grattan to be Assistant Appraiser in the Dis-trict of Sau Francisco.

### WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 31, 1883. A NEW BANK TO BEGIN BUSINESS.-The Controller of the Currency to-day authorized the German American National Bank, of Peoria, Ill., to begin business with a capital of \$100,000.

REQUESTED TO TAKE CHARGE OF HIS OFFICE. -Secre tary Folger has telegraphed to M. E. Bell, the new Super-vising Architect, requesting him to take charge of the office as soon as possible.

A CASE OF FALSE PERSONATION.—The Post Office Department has been informed that some person unknown to the Department has been personating Inspector W. T. Henderson in Montana, and collecting money from post-

dred and fifty-five checks, aggregating \$2,291,465, for the payment of the interest due November 1 on \$305,529,000, bonds of the 3 per cent loan of 1882, were mailed at the Treasury Department to-day.

A BANK WANTED IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY.—A company consisting of nine clizens of the Cherokee Indian Nation has been organized to establish a National bank at Vinita, I. T., with a capital of \$50,000, Controller Knox received an application to-day for authority to organize the bank. ganize the bank. NOT COURTS OF RECORD .- The Secretary of the Interior

has sustained a decision to the effect that the Department does not recognize the courts of the Indian Territory as courts of record within the meaning of the law, requiring that certain agreements innide with Indians shall be ex-ceuted before a judge of a court of record. A STATEMENT OF OUTSTANDING CURRENCY.—The follow-

Ing is a statement of United States currency outstanding:
Oid demand notes, \$58,800; tegal-tender notes, all issues,
\$334,081,016; one-year notes of 1863, \$40,815; two-year
notes of 1863, \$10,750; two-year compon notes of 1863,
\$29,300; compound interest notes, \$214,770; fractional
currency, all issues, \$15,366,241; total, \$362,202,742. AWARDS BY THE COURT OF ALABAMA CLAIMS.—In the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims to-day several cases were argued or submitted, and a large number of awards were made, the sums varying from \$5 to \$13,751, with interest from July 3, 1863, this last maned award being to the surviving partners of Archer and Eul. The owners of the schooner Mermaid receive \$2,178, with interest from May 24, 1861.

# THE SOUTHERN TIER REPUBLICANS.

CONFIDENT OF CARRYING THE STATE AND LEGIS-LATURE-CANDIDATES FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE 1 Elmira, Oct. 30.—The Republicans here are now confident of electing the Republican State ticket and a Republican Legislature. This is a surprising change of feeling from that which provailed in the early days of the canvass, when there was only hope of making a good rally from the crushing defeat of a year ago. It was reasoned that, however vigorous a campaign might be made, some Republican discordent would still remain to be dissipated on election day, and that therefore there would be a Democratic unjority.

But it has been a steadily prosperous campaign for the Republican party. The cause of this is plain; the nomnation of an excellent State ticket was followed by the commandian of candidates for the Legislature and for local offices of a similarly high character. Here in this Senatorial District, the XXVIIth, for Instance, J. Sloat Passett, chief proprietor of The Elmira Advertiser, and s very popular man, was nominated for Senator by the Republicans. Mr. Fassett's nomination has clearly given an impetus to the entire Republican ticket. State and local. For several weeks the Democrats debated and local. For several weeks the Democrats debated whether it would be wise to nominate a man against him, reasoning that opposition to him would only draw out the Republican vote. At the last moment they have nominated George L. Forman, of Addison. But Mr. Passett's election is assured. There is some disaffection in Allegany County because Senator Ealdwin was not renominated for Senator, and Mr. Baldwin himself feels aggrieved, but it is not believed that he or his friends will vote against Mr. Fassett. Any dissatisfied feeling that we senate will dealers be accounted.

Miller when he speaks at Wellsville on Friday night.

The Republican candidate for Assemblyman in Chemung County, Jonas S. Van Duzer, of Horseheads, is an unusually good candidate and may be able to earry the unusually cood candidate and may be able to carry the county. The present Democratic member of Assembly, Jeremiah J. O'Comor, has been renominated. He is Lieutenant-Governor Hill's especial agent in the Assembly, so that the latter may be expected to make great efforts to elect him. Mr. Hill is a dexterous and able politician. This year he especially destres to elect his law partner as Last winter during the session of the Legislature there was a Mayer-sity election in this city. Mr. Arnott, the Democratic candidate, became frightened, thinking that he was going to be defected, and sent for Mr. Hill. The latter at once came here and upon being told the situation said: "I see no chance of your pulling through unless we carry the Ward." To necomplish this parpose it became necessity to nominate a man that was extremely objectionable to both Mr. Hill and Mr. Arnott. But the leck was swallowed. Still more had to be done; Mr. Hill had to make a speech in the ward. That night the voters of the State would have been inspirited by seeing the man they and elected Lieutemant Governor standing on the counter of a little grocery crowded with men making a learnest speech or the politics of the ward. Mr. Hill told those voters that the eyes of the whole State were upon hear-and the ward went bemocratic, and Mr. Arnott was re-elected Mayor. The election of Edward S. Lety as a Republican Senatoria Convention, having declined the nontamination. In Tompkins county the Republicans have a good candidate for the Assembly in George M. Rockwell, but his election is endangered by John H. Setkreg, who is running as a Temperance candidate. The present Londont is said is not taking much interest in his canyass tale your.

The election is endangered by John H. Setkreg, who is running as a Temperance candidate. The present Londont is said is not taking much interest in his canyass tale your.

The Republican State Committee held its usual meeting this morning with a fall out of the Assembly in George M. Rockwell, but his election is endangered by John H. Setkreg, who is running as a Temperance candidate. The present Londont is said in not taken untractable, and it is said is not taking much interest in his canyass tale.

# APATRY OF THE DEMOCRATS.

THE STATE COMMITTEE IDLE-AN ASSEMBLY CAN-DIDATE AT LAST FOUND,

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRISCNE. ALBANY, Oct. 31 .- The Democratic Convention of the Hd Assembly District of Albany County met a week ago to nominate a candidate for the Assembly, but, fluding none, appointed a committee of five to make a

nomination wash any one could be found to accept it.

After a week's diligent search and offer of the honor to eleven different persons, the gudgeon was caught on the hook this afternoon, and has been declared the nominee by his discoverers. Francis Freekleton is his name, and be is a middle aged journeyman printer, who has been in nd out of three different jobs since summer before last. He is expected to win the workingman's vote, but is in fact very unpopular with his own guild. He has not the slightest sign of a "barrel," and an assessment upon him will proceed not be levied. The district elected a Demo-eral in the overlarn of last year, but it is conceded to be

win processing from the process of the period of the Republicant tails year.

The canvass here of the Democratic party is dull and the least exetting ever known. Not a single public meeting has been held by them since the Democratic conterior of three weeks ago, and not a transparency is visible except one in front of the Grant Chan's headquarters. Even at the rooms of the bemocratic state Committees, which comprise four rooms on the second floor of No. 56 State st, there is no display of flags or transparencies, and the fact of its being the rooms of the chief committee of the party is shown only by a few plain handbling, near one of which is the additional announcement "To Let." The committee is apparently not doing anything; at least the Secretary, W. K. Bunn, has plenty of time to stroil around with his hands in his pockets.

# BREWERS OPPOSING MAYNARD.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 31 .- The local brewers met last night to convention and adopted resolutions denouncing the Republican party for sympathy with the Prohib-Ition amendment, indersing the Democratic State ticket, but excepting Israe H. Maynard from their candidates be cause, as they say, "it is a well-understood fact, proved

doing their duty. The vote will be nearly 1,000 less than last year, but I don't know whether this falling off is among Republicans or Democrats.

"The Aldermen's contest in the XIVth is growing warm. Nicholas Guldenkirch, who was nominated by the Republicans on Tuesday night, is popular, and will poll his full share of the votes. He is opposed by Henry Blachoff, jr., for Tammany Hall, Arthur J. McQuade for County Democracy, and J. C. Broderick for Irving Hall."

AN INCREASE IN THE PROVISIONAL ESTIMATES OF

last evening completed its consideration of the provisional estimates for the maintenance of the departments of the City Government for the year 1884. The esti-mates within ten days must be sent to the Board of Aldermen, whose recommendations the Board of Estimate and Apportionment can accept or reject as it pleases. mates and allowances for next year. In almost every

instance the amounts allowed are greater than the corr

he amounts asked for 1884 and the amonuts allowed.

onding items for the present year. The following tab

3,218,970 27 8,092,857 28 503,179 87 490,574 56 578,179 87 80,750 00 53,675 000 150,000 00 149,678 00 2,554,900 00 782,000 00 2,107,027 60 1,500,600 00 463,207 00 3,426,130 00 3,883,013 11 8,601,534 61 1,184,537.00 1,686,129.20 1,585,745 00 4,431,930 00 103,700 00 135,000 00 133,000 00 203,200 00 203,200.00 198,700.00 335,045 00 332,000 00 529,700 00 \$66,916 66 50,000 00 50,000 00 892,199 99 60,003 00 60,000 00 190,400.00 183,786 50 163,400 00 Pres'g. public 59,555 00 183,428 00 23,770 00

1 29,953 52 1.113.686 14 1,068,686 14 etc. clebrating Evacuation Day..... 20,000.00 20,000 00 Totals ... £30,676,785 79 £35,253,876 89 £33,379,157 89 \$2,000,000 00 \$2,000,000 00 \$2,000,000 00

# The gross increase over 1883 is \$2,696,371 69, of which \$1,033,607 53 is the increased proportion of the city's state taxes, leaving \$1,662,764 07 as the net increase for local purposes. TAKING ITS PICK OF CANDIDATES.

raised by fax-

The City Reform Club held a meeting that was well attended last evening in Lyric Hall. S. J. Colgate presided. The committee appointed to prepare a plan of action to be followed by the club in the present campaign submitted a report. It recommended the defeat of William Bennett, the Demo-cratic candidate for Alderman in the XIth District, beause he keeps a liquor-store and is unfit for the position, and urged the election of John C. O'Connor, his opponent. In the XIIIth District it recommended the defeat of Jame A. Cowie, the bolting Republican candidate, and Alexander B. Smith, the Democratic candidate for Alderman, and "indersed" James Pierson, the for Alderman, and "indersed James Fictson, the regular Republican candidate and the candidate of the County Democracy. It also recommended the election of Isaac Dayton, the Republican candidate for the Assembly in that district. In the XIVth District it "indorsed" Samuel Folsom for Alderman, and in the XVth District recommended the reclection of Theodore Rossevell to the Assembly. The report urged the election of J. Hampien Robb, Democratic candidate for the Schate, and Walter Howe, Republican candidate for the Assembly. The report was adopted.

### BUILER'S DESPERATE STRAIT.

DEMOCRATIC HOPE PAILING-THE REPUBLICANS CONFIDENT OF OVER 10,000 MAJORITY-REGIS-TRATION PRAUDS.

Boston, Oct. 31 .- The predominant opinion District Attorney. The Republicans frightened him a little by threatening to nominate Colonel "Arcide" Bay-ter for the position but now he has been reasoured by the nomination of another man, but yet a strong camild ite.

Mr. Hill may be expected to go any lengths in order to to-day do not claim more than that the weld man will tion than they were a few days ago. The most sanguine

tale where hauds are possible. Cases are posted in several cities where the Democrats have propored the registration of boys under twenty-one years of go. In Bristo County, where the Demicrats have been labring harve gains, the canvass shows gaths for the lambilities ticket which lead to the especiation of a tidal cave in that county next Tuesday. In fact all the interior laries of the State will show that there has been a phesonemal massing of the citizens against Butler. The alem Aldermen voted unanimously Tuesday evening to riske from the voting lists the mane of William allahan, air insane pauper ward of the city ow in the insane retreat at the Salem Almshouse, is has at times been so violent as to require close compenent. Callagham was not assessed this year. But an 8-2 tax bill was paid for him by semebody October 26, 8-3, and his name was on the voting list until strack for Tuesday evening. 1883, and his name was on the voting list until struck of on Toesday evening.

The sub-committee of the Republican Rallying Commit-ce has prescribed to the registrars of voters, in accord-nce with the law, 1,039 names on the voting lists which he committee believe to have no right to be there. Of

# WHY BUTLER IS LOSING GROUND.

The Boston Berald (Ind.)

The general tenor of the dispatches from The Herald correspondents who are travelling through the State to ascertain the facts of the political situation, and whose instructions are to report the facts exactly as they find them, without fear or favor, continues to be adverse to Governor Buller's chances. Here and there a town or a neighborhood is found where it is claimed, or is evident, that Buller will hold his velo of hast year or make a slight gain; but the drift is strongly in the other direction. The the is running against him this year even more unmistakably than it ran in his favor last year, when our importain news reports were so unwelcome to his opponents.

doing their duty. The vote will be nearly 1,000 less than last year, but I don't know whether this falling-off is among Republicans or Democrates.

"The Aklermen's contest in the XIVth is growing warm. Nicholas Guldenkirch, who was nominated by the Republicans on Tuesday night, is popular, and will poll his full share of the votes. He is opposed by Henry Bishola, For Tammany Hall, Arthur J. McQuade for County Democracy, and J. C. Broderick for Irving Hall.

\*\*PILING UP CITY EXPENSES.\*\*

AN INCREASE IN THE PROVISIONAL ESTIMATES OF \$2,696,371 60 OVER THIS YEAR.\*\*

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment last evening completed its consideration of the provisonal estimates for the maintenance of the departments.

\*\*GILLER SAME AND ASSOCIATION\*\*

\*\*ASSOCIATION\*\*

\*\*GILLER SAY, and no cider"; "he has fooled us long enough," says another. A citizen whose business has taken him into other States, especially in the South and West, expressed himself has lessly given Massachusetts among those who are ready to believe ill of her. Butlet's losing Democratic support because of the unwillingness of the faithful old time leaders of that party to see him parade as a candidate for President, and make Massachusetts a butt of ridicule in the National Convention, or to est himself up as the "boss" of New-England in case of a Democratic success in the National Convention, or to est himself up as the "boss" of New-England in case of a Democratic success in the National Convention, or to est himself up as the "boss" of New-England in case of a Democratic success in the National Convention, or to est himself up as the "boss" of New-England in case of a Democratic success in the National Convention, or to est himself up as the "boss" of New-England in case of a Democratic success in the National Convention, or to est himself up as the "boss" of New-England in case of a Democratic success in the National Convention, or to est himself up as the "boss" of New-England in case of a Democratic success in the National Convention, or to est him

### THE MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION. SECOND DAY OF THE MEETING.

SPEECHES, PAPERS AND ADDRESSES-WOMEN'S WORK-OPPRESSED RACES.

The Central Congregational Church in Brooklyn was well filled yesterday at the second day's session of the annual meeting of the American Missionary Association. The services were begun with a prayer meeting at 8:30 a.m., conducted by the Rev. was well filled yesferday at the second day's session of the ammal meeting of the American Missionary Association. The services were begun with a prayer meeting at 8:30 a. m., conducted by the Rev. R. B. Howard. The morning programme was long, beginning with an address by the Rev. Dr. J. E. Kankin, who presided. The Rev. Dr. D. K. Flickinger, of Dayton, Ohio, spoke on the Mendi Mission in Africa; the Rev. A. H. Bradford, of Montclair, N. J., read a paper on "Woman's Work in Charity and Missions;" the Rev. George M. Boynton, of Boston, read a paper on "Missionary Literature," and one on "Educational Work" was read by Professor Albert Salisbury, of Atlanta, Ga.; and the Rev. A. A. Myres, of Williamsburg, Ky., spoke of his work among the white people in the mountains. Besides the prominent delegates mentioned in The Thinkink yesterday the following persons were present: the Rev. Dr. W. C. Bartlett, of Washington; the Rev. Thomas Bacon, of New-Haven; the Rev. Dr. Joseph Anderson, of Waterbury, Conn.; the Rev. Dr. Joseph Anderson, of Waterbury, Conn.; the Rev. Dr. O. Mears, of Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. Erastus Blakesleo, of Greenfield, Mass.; the Rev. Erastus Blakesleo, of Greenfield, Mass.; the Rev. Dr. D. O. Mears, of Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. Dr. D. O. Mears, of Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. Dr. D. O. Mears, of Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. Dr. D. O. Mears, of Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. Dr. D. O. Mears, of Morester, Mass.; the Rev. Dr. D. O. Mears, of Morester, Mass.; the Rev. Dr. D. Mears, of Morester, Mass.; the Rev. Dr. P. C. Stanton, of South Weymouth, Mass; the Rev. W. A. Robinson, of Homer, N. Y.; the Rev. Dr. Edward Beecler, of Bracklyn; the Rev. Dr. M. B. Angier, of Castieton, Vt.; the Rev. Dr. Edward Beecler, of Bracklyn; the Rev. Dr. M. B. Angier, of Newhalven; the Rev. R. B. Howard, of Rockport, Mass; the Rev. John C. Labarre of Randolph, Mass; the Rev. John C. Labarre, of ular statement gives the amounts appropriated for 1883,

God-speed."

The Rev. Dr. W. H. Ward in the afternoon made a report of his visit last summer to the Dakota missions, and the Rev. Dr. Joseph Anderson gave a report on the Indian missions connected with the associations. The Rev. Dr. Cushing Eelis, who has been for more than forty-five consecutive years a missionary in Washington Territory, spoke of his work among the Indians. Edwin Eelis, an Indian agent in Western Washington Territory, and the Rev. Myron Eelis, a missionary in that Territory, are the sons of Dr. Eelis. After reviewing briefly his work, extending over nearly half a century, the venerable missionary made the following reference to the "peace policy:" "From my experience and observations the so-called peace policy when fairly tested is a success. Connected therewith the ideas and work of the American Missionary Association are especially applicable to efforts for the elevation of the Indians. In my judgment the vexel Indian problem may thereby be solved; solved to the mutual profit of our Government and the Indians."

The Rev. Dr. Bartlett, of Washington, made an appead in behalf of the Chinese in this country, Fao following resolution was then adopted: "We place on record our thorough disapproval, as an association, of the exclusive and prohibitory legislation of our Government relative to the Chinese."
The new constitution mentioned in The Timuton yestes in which the Rev. Dr. Leonard W. Bacon and

The new constitution mentioned in This Trintexp yesters any was adopted, after a vigorous discussion in which the Rev. Dr. Leonard W. Bacon and Austin Abbott participated.

The Woman's Burean held a meeting in the afternoon, at which Miss D. E. Emerson presided and addresses were made by Mrs. W. C. Pond. of San Francise; Mrs. Riggs, from the Santee Agency; Miss Ida M. Beach, of Savannah, and Mrs. Kincard. In the evening the Rev. James Powell, of Chicago, made an address; a Chinaman, a Choctaw Indian and a negro also spoke in behalf of their respective races.

# DE, ORMISTON SAILS FOR EUROPE.

Among the crowds that througed the decks of the Servia, before she started on her voyage yesterday afternoon, the largest group was gathered about the Rey. Dr. William Ormisten and his wife, who were starting on a six months' trip to Europe for Dr. Ormiston's health. "I don't want to go," said he to the Rey. Dr. John Hall, who was there to bid him farewell. "but my physicians and my chords publican party. Had we quicity taken that position at the beginning we should not find ourselves where we are to-day."

The Republican State Committee held its usual meeting this morning with a fail attendance. Each member reported the outlook in his section as encoaraging, and there was hardly one who would put Mr. Robinson's majority at less than 10,000. The more frequent estimate among them is a majority for the Republican teleget of 20,000 and upward. A gentlemen from the Cape districts, in conversation with The Traceller's representative, put Mr. Robinson's gain in that district over the vote of last year at 750, and his set finante mains be regarded as a very conservative one. The arrest of four men in Worcester under the charge of perjury in maturalization cases, with the overwhelming twice or quantity in the first of the Builler Democrate, not only in Robinson of the Builler Democrate, where frauds are possible. Cases are reproted the regarded as a very section of the State where frauds are possible. Cases are reported the regard titles where the Democrate have presented in several cities when the Democrate have been chambug large gains, the canvess shows gains for the Republican tilekel which head to the expectation of a tidal vive in that county next Tuesday. In fact all the inheritor districts of the State will show that there has been a phasomenian and Levant. "In John Wash was there to bid him the time key. In that my physicians and my church say I must go. I have been three months sick with insenders and the the Rev. Dr. Commiston, and I must go. I have been three months as the war hand the state of the New-York Associated bids which is defined an insending and I must go. I have been three months sick with insenders and the the Rev. Dr. Commiston, amounted bids and the member of his illness in his face, but his features lightened with pleasure as his friends and the members of his church grade was had have head to regard as a sirraw showing and the members of his church grade was his friends and t

# THE HUNTING SEASON OF ENS.

The open season for quail, grouss, ducks, rabbits and small game generally begins to-day. The shooting this season promises to be fine in this neighborhood. The most available places for hunting in the vicinity are in New-Jersey and on Long Island. Ducks abound in Barnegat and Jamaica bays and on the Hackensack meadows. Morris County, New-Jersey, and the grain fields on Leng Island are overrun with rabbits and quail. The game associations of New-York and New-Jersey intend to protect the game to the fall extent of the law. In Delaware the open season does not begin until the 15th instant, but in Maryland, where they have the finest duck shooting in the country, the season opens to-day. Woodcock are safe until Docember 16, and any one shooting them until that time will be liable to a fine. Active preparations were made yesterday by the local sportsmen, and a large number of them will take the field this morning should the weather be at all suitable.

# LEGISLATION OF THE FUTURE.

AN EXTENSIVE POLITICAL PROGRAMME.

AN EXTENSIVE POLITICAL PROGRAMME.

From The New York Public.

The Nation is old enough now to cultivate a little foreaght. It ought to begin without dolay to reconstruct, simplify and unity State and local taxation and indebtedness. It ought to put the National banking system upon a permanent and safe basis. It ought to establish, for every part of the land alike, a simple, uniform and inexpensive mode of assertaining, recording, proving and passing titles to real estate, and of enforcing claims against such property. It ought to get rid, at once and forever, of all laws making a promise to pay a legal tender for the discharge of debt. It ought immediately to place all corporations so far under the supervision of the public as to require from them frequent and detailed reports. It ought to provide an independent system of felegraph lines, reaching to overy post office, and maintained forever under control of the Government. It ought, with the aid of that system, to organize a method of securing regular, accurate and complete industrial reports, so that the yearly production of wheat, or of cotton, of iron or of woollen goods, could not only be surely ascertained, but very closely anticipated before the enischlet of over-production in any direction could go too far. We have very little right to beast, merely because we have a big territory, so long as necessary preparations for a healthy growth hereafter are neglected. We are not fit for our vast heritage, if we do not soon begin to use it more wisely. Infancy is parsioned for heedlessnoss. But this Nation is getting too old to olunder bifindly on much longer without inconvenient consequences. Homotations, so that mail will go vis the Union Pacific Mountains, so, ach to say, "It is a well-understood fast, provided fas

# FEUARDENT VS. DI CESNOLA

THE LIBEL SUIT BROUGHT TO TRIAL.

THE CASE FOR THE PLAINTIFF-GROUNDS OF ACTION-THE FIRST DEFEAT.

The trial of the suit for libel brought by Gaston L. Feuardent against General L. P. di Cesnola, the director of the Metropoitan Museum of Art, in which Mr. Feuardent seeks to recover damages to the amount of \$25,000, was bearn in the United States Circuit Court yesterday before Judge Shipman. Joseph H. Choate and Allen W. Evarts, of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, and Allert Stickney, of counsel for the defence, and Francis N. Bangs and Messrs. Oudin and Oakley, for the plaintiff, were promptly on hand. General di Cesnola and Mr. Fenardent were both present. General di Cesnola was accompanied by W. C. Prime, who is one of the trustees of the Museum. The twelve jurymen called were briedy addressed by Mr. Bangs and questioned by Mr. Choate.

Mr. Choate's questions were framed to determine how largely certain articles in *The Times* and a publication in Scribner's Monthly had been read by the jurymen, and how far these had influenced their opinions. These arti-oles, it was represented, were written in a spirit of an-tagonism to General di Cesnola.

Alexander Vanderberg said that he had read several of the articles in question, and that if they had had any

effect on him, they had predisposed him in favor of General di Cesnola. John A. Lowery said that he had read the articles, but was prepared to form an unbiased opinion. Another juryman remarked that he would not be able to determine of his own knowledge that a statue was a fraudulent patchwork of unrelated parts, and would rely on expert testimony. James II. Fraser was excused because he was eighty years of age, and Heary B. Watson was challenged and excused by the defence because he had read the Scribner's Monthly presentation of the case and had been led into conclusions unfavorable to General di Cesnola. With these ellininations and the G. T. M. Davis, Lewis E. Frith, Alexander Vanderberg, George C. Farrar, Charles W. Watson, E. Porter Mason, Charles C. Osborn, Harvey H. Palmer, Robert E. Livingston, J. H. Donnelly, John A. Lowery and James

Mr. Oakley opened the case for the plaintiff. He said

in substance:

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When the defendant first know Mr. Feuardent, he had a position as an archaeologist; he had been employed as an expert by the British Museum and had a reputation as an honest man. The defendant had been appointed Consul to Cyprus immediately after the war, and while on that island had made extensive excavations and had necessarily to the state of the collection of examples of ancient Cypriote art. He desired to soil this collection, and made an arrangement with Mr. Feuardent to do what he could in that direction, in his position as agent and art dealer. The house of Rollin & Feuardent, which Gaston L. Feuardent then represented, in pursuance of a contract, advanced to the discoverer money to send his treasures to London from Cyprus and to meet such expenses as insurance and others of an incidental character. When they reached London, they were properly exhibited, and Mr. Fenardent made every effort to sell them to the British Museum authorities and others, although General di Cesnola denies this condition of things. Nine months afterward General di Cesnola followed his collection from Cyprus. This was in the fall of 1872. Through William T. Blodgett, of New-York, he arranged to sell the collection to the Art Museum in New-York. He paid Mr. Feuardent his bill, which amounted to £1,400, representing among other things the advances made to General di Cesnola in Cyprus. There were no extortionate items in that account such as the defendant particularizes. Mr. Feuardent had no claim for commission, but General di Cesnola in Cyprus. There were no extortionate in an advisited it constantly. He remarked that several statues were changed from what they had been in London. Especially he noted that a

these libers.

FIVE CAUSES OF ACTION.

Mr. Fenardent's counsel set forth in their pleadings five causes for action, and the present suit comprises five separate cases for libel, and the damages in each case are set down at \$5,000, or an aggregate of \$25,000.

stated, the five alleged libels are:

II. The composition and publication of "a 'false and libelious writing," addressd to the Executive Committee of the Roard of Trustees of the Mascum. This decument contained General di Cesnola's account of the London negotiations, and was different in many important points from that outlined by Mr. Oakley in his opening remarks. The publication was in The World of January 9, 1881. It was dated several months previously. The plaintiff's attorneys took it that "it was composed and published with the latent to cause it to be believed that the plaintiff had not acted in good faith "in his dealings, that "the was a dishonest dealer in antiquities and an extertionate agent," and make it their second basis for libel.

that The was a distonest dealer in antiquities and an exterioritomate agent," and make it their second basis for libel.

HI. That General di Cesnola procured the publication of his report to the Investigatigating Committee appointed by the trustees, which contains the following: "The pretence of learning which accompanies these charges, the strange discussion of archaeology, the blunders about Eipis and Aphrodite, the manifest display of ignorance of mascums, books and even ordinary archaeological facts must surely have prepared you to learn that the accusor is either thoroughly dishonest or thoroughly knorant and reckless. His archaeology you will of course dismiss as charitanism."

IV. The attering to a reporter of alleged defamatory matter to the following effect; That Mr. Fenardent had manufactured and supplied a missing forearm to the state of the priest, already mentioned, when the collection was in London, which was removed in New-York and replaced with the genuine member that had always been in possession of General di Cesnola.

V. That this matter had been "maliclously spoken to and dictated to the said reporter with the infent that the same should be printed and published in the said newspaper. The New-York Times," and that it was published with the intent to injure the plaintiff and cause it to be believed that he had been guilty of the unsconduct alleged.

WHAT THE PLAINTIPP WILL PLOVE.

# WHAT THE PLAINTIPF WILL PROVE.

In reading the alleged libelious matter furnished by these atterances and publications, Mr. Oakley made ranaing comments and indicated here and there the testimony destined to be submitted in contravention of the statements made. The letter which is the basis for the first cause of action was admitted by the defendants. General di Cesnela's story of the London negotiations alleged that Mr. Fenardent neglected properly to exhibit

alleged that Mr. Femardent neglected properly to exhibit the collection because the contract stipulated that, in the case of no sule, the collection was to be forfeited to the agent in payment of money advanced. Mr. Oakley denied that there was any such provision in the contract, and promised to produce the defendant's letters to meet miner allegations. He added that the forearm supplied to the priest had been ordered by General di Cesnola and made under his directions.

Mr. Oakley concluded by stating that Doell's book we not be put in evidence, which contained reproduction of photographs furnished by General di Cesnola to the author while the former was still in Cyprus, and that witnesses would be forthcoming who would describe the processes through which these statues and other works of art had passed from the time of their discovery to the time when they were placed in their positions in the Mctropolitan Museum of Art. Mr. Oakley added that Mr. Fonardent had brought matter into court as soon as an issue could be framed; that he had suffered in his business and reputation and asked for such damages as the jury deemed fair and just.

FEUARDENT DEFEATED IN THE FIRST SKILMISH.

FEUARDENT DEFEATED IN THE FIRST SKIEMISH.

A number of letters, reports and publications which mark the history of the case were then effered by the plaintiff's attorney in evidence. Among these were the etter to the Executive Committee whereon the second libel is based, the report to the Investigating Committee, whose publication is taken as ground for the third libel. and the article in The Art Amateur which specified the first series of charges against the collection. Several objections were made by the defendant's counsel and sustained, excluding irrelevant newspaper matter. The first skirmish of the case, between Messrs. Cheate and